REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE JOHNSON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2014 TAXES

For The Period April 16, 2014 Through April 15, 2015



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT OF THE JOHNSON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2014 TAXES

For The Period April 16, 2014 Through April 15, 2015

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Sheriff's Settlement - 2014 Taxes for the Johnson County Sheriff for the period April 16, 2014 through April 15, 2015. We have issued an unmodified opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement is presented fairly in all material respects.

Financial Condition:

The Sheriff collected 2014 taxes of \$5,690,384 for the districts, retaining commissions of \$231,515 to operate the Sheriff's office. The Sheriff distributed 2014 taxes of \$5,454,071 to the districts. Taxes of \$24 are due to the districts from the Sheriff and refunds of \$927 are due to the Sheriff from the taxing districts.

Report Comment:

2014-001 The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Deposits:

The Sheriff's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor
William M. Landrum III, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Roger T. Daniel, Johnson County Judge/Executive
Honorable Dwayne Price, Johnson County Sheriff
Members of the Johnson County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the Johnson County Sheriff's Settlement - 2014 Taxes for the period April 16, 2014 through April 15, 2015 - Regulatory Basis, and the related notes to the financial statement.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the laws of Kentucky to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting as described in Note 1. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Audit Guide for Sheriff's Tax Settlements* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.



To the People of Kentucky
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Auditor's Responsibility (Continued)

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in Note 1 of the financial statement, the financial statement is prepared by the County Sheriff on the basis of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the laws of Kentucky to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The effects on the financial statement of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of each fund of the County Sheriff, as of April 15, 2015, or changes in financial position or cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the taxes charged, credited, and paid for the period April 16, 2014 through April 15, 2015 of the Johnson County Sheriff, in accordance with the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky as described in Note 1.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 20, 2016 on our consideration of the Johnson County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Johnson County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Johnson County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor
William M. Landrum III, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
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Honorable Dwayne Price, Johnson County Sheriff
Members of the Johnson County Fiscal Court

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

2014-001 The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

April 20, 2016

JOHNSON COUNTY DWAYNE PRICE, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2014 TAXES

For The Period April 16, 2014 Through April 15, 2015

				Special				
Charges	Cou	inty Taxes	Tax	ing Districts	Scho	ol Taxes	Sta	te Taxes
Dool Estata	\$	614.051	ф	1 207 020	¢ 2 (10 242	ф	061 002
Real Estate Tangible Personal Property	Ф	614,051 73,821	\$	1,297,920 180,977)10,242 152,044		861,083 272,033
Fire Protection		2,537		180,977]	132,044		212,033
Increases Through Exonerations		2,337 64		118				89
Franchise Taxes		52,761		123,293	_	204,988		69
Additional Billings		302		629	2	1,577		418
Unmined Coal - 2014 Taxes		18,443		34,342		83,947		25,863
Oil and Gas Property Taxes		10,422		19,407		47,439		14,615
Penalties		4,702		19,407		15,819		6,372
Adjusted to Sheriff's Receipt		(118)		(52)		(88)		(108)
Adjusted to Sheriii's Receipt		(110)		(32)		(00)		(108)
Gross Chargeable to Sheriff		776,985	-	1,667,304	2,5	515,968	1,	180,365
Credits								
Exonerations		4,943		10,882		19,157		6,998
Discounts		10,933		23,003		33,928		17,706
Delinquents:								
Real Estate		26,125		61,838	1	100,580		36,465
Tangible Personal Property		2,543		7,875		10,837		14,800
Unmined Coal		6,990		13,016		31,817		9,802
Total Credits		51,534		116,614	1	196,319		85,771
Total Cicuis		31,334	-	110,014		170,317		03,771
Taxes Collected		725,451		1,550,690	2,3	319,649	1,	094,594
Less: Commissions *		30,832		61,377		92,786		46,520
Taxes Due		694,619		1,489,313	2,2	226,863	1,	048,074
Taxes Paid		693,861		1,487,840	2,2	225,323	1,	047,047
Refunds (Current and Prior Year)		745		1,462		2,467		1,027
Due Districts or (Refund Due Sheriff) as of Completion of Audit	\$	13	\$	11	\$	(927)	\$	0
as of Completion of Audit	Ψ	13	Ψ	11	Ψ	(741)	Ψ	<u> </u>

^{*} and ** See next page.

JOHNSON COUNTY DWAYNE PRICE, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2014 TAXES For The Period April 16, 2014 Through April 15, 2015 (Continued)

* Commissions:

4.25% on \$ 3,231,429 4% on \$ 2,319,649 1% on \$ 139,306

** Special Taxing Districts:

Library District \$ 11

Due District \$ 11

JOHNSON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

April 15, 2015

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

The Sheriff's office tax collection duties are limited to acting as an agent for assessed property owners and taxing districts. A fund is used to account for the collection and distribution of taxes. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a special purpose framework. Basis of accounting refers to when charges, credits, and taxes paid are reported in the settlement statement. It relates to the timing of measurements regardless of the measurement focus.

Charges are sources of revenue which are recognized in the tax period in which they become available and measurable. Credits are reductions of revenue which are recognized when there is proper authorization. Taxes paid are uses of revenue which are recognized when distributions are made to the taxing districts and others.

C. Cash and Investments

KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

Note 2. Deposits

The Johnson County Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

JOHNSON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT April 15, 2015 (Continued)

Note 2. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the Sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Johnson County Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of April 15, 2015, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Tax Collection Period

A. Property Taxes

The real and personal property tax assessments were levied as of January 1, 2014. Property taxes were billed to finance governmental services for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was November 14, 2014 through April 15, 2015.

B. Unmined Coal Taxes

The tangible property tax assessments were levied as of January 1, 2014. Property taxes are billed to finance governmental services. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was January 13, 2015 through June 30, 2015.

Note 4. Interest Income

The Johnson County Sheriff earned \$248 as interest income on 2014 taxes. The Sheriff distributed the appropriate amount to the school district as required by statute, and the remainder was used to operate the Sheriff's office. As of April 20, 2016, the Sheriff owed \$27 in interest to his fee account.

Note 5. Sheriff's 10% Add-On Fee

The Johnson County Sheriff collected \$25,363 of 10% add-on fees allowed by KRS 134.119(7). This amount was used to operate the Sheriff's office.

Note 6. Unrefundable Duplicate Payments And Unexplained Receipts

The Sheriff deposited unrefundable duplicate payments and unexplained receipts in an interest-bearing account. The Sheriff's escrowed amount follows:

2013 \$333

KRS 393.090 states that after three years, if the funds have not been claimed, they are presumed abandoned. Abandoned funds are required to be sent to the Kentucky State Treasurer pursuant to KRS 393.110.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Roger T. Daniel, Johnson County Judge/Executive Honorable Dwayne Price, Johnson County Sheriff Members of the Johnson County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Johnson County Sheriff's Settlement - 2014 Taxes for the period April 16, 2014 through April 15, 2015 - Regulatory Basis and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated April 20, 2016. The Sheriff's financial statement is prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a special purpose framework.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the Johnson County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Johnson County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Johnson County Sheriff's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control, which is described in the accompanying comment and recommendation as item 2014-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* (Continued)

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Johnson County Sheriff's financial statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

April 20, 2016



JOHNSON COUNTY DWAYNE PRICE, SHERIFF COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Period April 16, 2014 Through April 15, 2015

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY:

2014-001 The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

While reviewing the Sheriff's internal control procedures, we identified a lack of adequate segregation of duties over receipts and disbursements. These control deficiencies are present because one employee's duties include recording taxes paid, preparing monthly tax reports, preparing monthly tax disbursements, and co-signing monthly tax disbursements. A lack of segregated duties increases the risk of undetected misappropriation of assets either by error or fraud.

In order to achieve a proper segregation of duties, related activities should be assigned to different individuals. Since budget restrictions may limit the number of staff the Sheriff can hire, it may not be feasible to segregate accounting duties to different individuals. In this situation, the Sheriff should implement compensating controls to mitigate the effects of the lack of adequate segregation of duties. A proper segregation of duties also protects employees in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities. We recommend the following compensating controls be implemented to offset this significant deficiency:

- The Sheriff should frequently compare daily bank deposits to the daily tax reports. The Sheriff should
 investigate any variances. This review should be documented with the Sheriff's initials on the daily checkout
 sheet.
- The Sheriff should review the monthly tax reports and compare them to the checks written to the taxing districts. This should be documented with the Sheriff's initials on the monthly reports.
- The Sheriff should review the monthly bank reconciliation. The Sheriff should compare the amounts
 deposited on the bank statement to the receipts ledger. This should be documented with the Sheriff's initials
 on the bank reconciliation.

Sheriff's Response: No response.